MAINE FARMER,

AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

USE OF FLOUR BREAD IN MAINE.

We give below an extract from a New Yorker, (Mr. Chipman,) which goes to prove that we use more flour in Maine, proportionally, than they do in New York.

From what we have heretofore seen in other States we have no doubt of this, and yet it costs us, when we purchase it of them, double what it does in that State. We have long been *preaching* both against the excessive use of fine flour and against the purchasing it so largely of others. In the first place it is more healthy for the *body personal* to use coarse and more simple fare than is generally used, and in the next place it is more healthy for the *body politic* to raise at home what we wish to use. The one drains us of our bodily health and strength, and the other drains us of our cash, & our resources. So here are two crying evils which the Farmers—the Mechanics—nay, every son and daughter of Maine ough. to come out against—ought to war against—ought to strive against in every way, shape and manner, the destruction of health by indulging false pride, and the destruction of ou. prosperity by the paying to another State for the material to gratify that pride.

But to the extract. In the last Maine Temperance Gazette, Mr. Chipman, in a letter to the Editor of that paper among other things, after stating that he was a dyspeptic, and that he found new warm bread was very injurious to him, and that he found it almost "universally used" in this State, goes on to say,

"Another thing has surprised me in regard to food in this State, especially the various substitutes for bread. In Western N w York, the granary of our country, where wheat flour is as cheap an article for bread as any other, they use a *thousand* times more Buckwheat flour than here. In fact you will generally find griddle cakes on the table there once a day at least. And if they use wheat flour for griddle cakes, it is usually mixed with more or less fine corn meal. But here it seems not to be known that for "*flap jack*" timber (griddle cakes) the *canal* or coarse part of wheat flour, is far better, more palatable as well as more wholesome than the fine flour. I have often asked why the buckwheat was not raised in the State? At the west, where we can raise both winter and spring wheat in perfection, our farmers raise a great deal of that article. In Vermont, among the mountains, where the climate is similar to yours, they raise a great deal of buckwheat, but where the season has proved too short, they have found a substitute in India (or Indian) wheat which is another variety of buckwheat, which comes sooner to maturity. It does appear to me that your farmers would not only find it very profitable to turn their attention to the cultivation of these grains, but would prefer them to the constant use of wheat, or rye and corn. There can be no mistake in this matter."

We know that we have both fashion, appetite, and pride to contend with in this thing. It is hard for a person to restrain his appetite for the good things of this world. It is hard to get the upper hand of a foolish pride which is continually whispering in your ear that you will be thought *mean* and *poor* and clownish if you should be caught with nothing but a Buckwheat fritter, a brown bread loaf or Indian bannock upon your table—and when this pride becomes so universal as to set the fashions, why a person may as well be out of the world as not conform to it. Hence the reason why we have so many more invalids among us in proportion to the population than there were in the days of the Revolution. Hence the reason why the diseases now prevalent have assumed and are assuming different *types* and forms from what they had then; and hence the reason why capital does not accumulate so fast among us as it does in some other States who sell us *fine flour* for cash. They lay the cash up and grow strong upon it. We consume the flour and grow weak. It is no idle tale that we are telling but a solemn and a serious truth—a truth which every one who has any regard for the health, prosperity and welfare of the State ought to ponder upon seriously. And there is but one way to change the course of things and stop this double channel of waste of health and capital. Live upon coarse food and raise it at home.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF THE POTATO.

The potato is a root so universally known, and so extensively used, that one would think we can not do without it, and yet its introduction among civilized nations as an edible is of comparatively recent origin. Even after it was introduced it was nearly two hundred years working its way into favor. Loudon and others give some interesting facts in regard to its history. It is a native of America, and of course was not known until this country was discovered by Columbus. It is supposed by Sir Joseph Banks, in the first volume of the Horticultural Transactions, that this root was first introduced into Spain under the name of *papas*, and sometimes Battatas, in the early part of the 16th century. Thence they spread over the Southern part of Europe under different names—for instance in Italy they were called *tortufi*—in Germany they were called *hartofel*.

Sir Walter Raleigh first introduced them into England from Virginia probably in the year 1586, and Gerard in his Herbal gave a figure or picture of the plant in 1597.

Although they were used in a limited manner and for different purposes still they were not in general use nor were they much known as a field crop until 1663 when the Royal Society undertook to give them more general notoriety and encourage their culture in order to prevent famine.

As late as 1725 but a very few were planted in Scotland and their uses appear not to be understood very well, but before the close of that century, they not only become very extensively cultivated in that country but throughout America.

So true is it that it oftentimes requires a long time for the more valuable vegetables to become so well appreciated as to ensure an extensive culture, while some of the more useless and pernicious ones, as tobacco for instance, spread rapidly and soon become not only well known, but in fact a nuisance to society.—Even now notwithstanding this root is so well known, it does not receive sufficient culture. A majority of farmers are well satisfied if they raise 3 hundred bushels when with but very little more time and trouble they might treble their crops. The Rohan, the Long Reds and the Pinkeyes are probably the most prolific varieties that are now raised and make excellent cattle and Hog food. These, with the varieties most suitable for the table are always profitable crops.

NEAT PITCHFORKS. Mr Jacob Pope has left at our office some pitchforks manufactured at his establishment at Hallowell X Roads, which for elasticity of temper, beauty of finish and proportion are equal to any manufactured abroad.

It is a good sign to see this attention and care bestowed upon farming tools, inasmuch as it indicates improvement in those who are to use them.

MR. WEBSTER'S AND PROF. SILLIMAN'S SPEECHES. We are indebted to Mr Cole, Editor of the Yankee Farmer, Rev. Henry Colman, Editor of the New-England Farmer, and Mr Baker of the Portland Seed Store, for copies of the above Speeches. They contain much valuable information, and we lay a part before our readers.

SEED SOWERS.—We would recommended to every farmer who is able—to purchase some one of the good seed sowers that are now to be had for various prices at the manufacturing establishments or agricultural ware houses. There are now so many kinds of them, that a person can suit himself, either as to form or fashion and when you get a good one the saving of labor is very great. If you do not feel able these hard times to purchase one alone get a neighbor to unite with you in the purchase and thus divide the expense.

BEANS. Be sure and plant a good assortment of Beans. There is no article from the garden or field that is more useful in a large family than the bean. Among the best for a string and green shell'd bean is the Horticultural, a vigorous and prolific kind.

There is a bush bean which we believe is sometimes called the cross bean, some resembling the China but larger. It does not run, is white with a large reddish brown spot on the eye, flecked with spots and stripes of a darker color. This is a very prolific bean and a good one for shelling when green.

RAISING OATS—INQUIRY.

MR. HOLMES:—As your valuable paper is made the medium of communication for farmers, permit me through it to make some inquiry of your correspondent B. F. W. who hails from West Sidney, in relation to his communication upon the subject of raising oats as published in the Maine Farmer of the 7th inst. What I wish to inquire is concerning the quantity of seed per acre. In his statement, as published, he is made to say that he sowed 3-4 bushel of oats per acre. Is this correct? Is this quantity sufficient in ordinary cases? Is it as good as more? or better? If this is correct, why, it would certainly be a saving of about 5-8 of the seed usually sown, I believe, and I would like to be assured of it, so that I might practice accordingly, but it is so much at variance with my previous ideas upon the subject, that I thought it best to be assured that there was no mistake about it, or should it prove to be a mistake, to have it corrected.

I think that farmers should not be so blinded by prejudice or self-conceit as to reject all improvements, (when they are clearly proved to be such) that do not coincide with preconceived notions upon the subject, neither, on the other hand, should they blindly adopt all *speculative* improvements (which are such only) in this day of "splendid humbugs." J. F. T.

Elliotsville, March 28, 1840.

POTATOES AND PUMPKINS.

FRIEND HOLMES:—For some time I have been convinced that the eyes from the stem end of the potato were preferable for seed to the *seed end* so called.

Last year I rejected the seed ends and cut the remainder into pieces containing two eyes each, and put three in a hill. Through the centre of the field, I planted four rows with such ends, three in a hill. The product of these was fourteen bushels. That of two rows on each side seventeen—or twenty-one per cent more, and the size more uniform. The varieties planted were the Mercer or Chenango. Other varieties may do differently.

My principle crop last year were the Mercer and the Cowhorn varieties, the latter yielded fifty per cent more than the former, probably owing to the rust striking the Mercer two weeks earlier than the other. As to the importance of selecting the best varieties of

this root, I shall say no more in this communication than to express my surprise and regret that farmers in general are so totally regardless of their interest on this subject, believing, as I do, that the potato, badly as it is managed, is of more value than all other edible crops in the State and that its value would be doubled by attending to the selection of the best varieties alone.

PUMPKINS Last year I *sowed* a small piece with the seeds of this plant and harrowed them in.

They were thined and cleaned till their leaves covered the ground. Produce 2800 to the acre.

I am satisfied they should be planted in hills six feet each way. This will give 1210 hills to the acre, only one plant should remain in a hill, and all failures mended by transplanting.

This is done rapidly, as follows. Fasten a piece of sheet iron or an old shovel blade on to a handle 3 feet long. The blade formed like the sugar dippers used by grocers—Go over the piece and take from every missing hill a blade full of earth, then take one from another hill with a spare plant on it, and drop into the place, and then the work is done.

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES BATES.

Norridgewock April 6, 1840.

P. S. I think when the land is furrowed one way and chained the other a good shovel full of manure should be dropt in each hill. The cultivator will do most of the hoeing.

Original.

FERMENTED FOOD.

FRIEND HOLMES :—In No. 12, current vol. of thy paper, I noticed an article on fermented food, taken from the Yankee Farmer, over the signature of Philo, who thinks that "all food after being cooked may be rendered much more valuable for animals by being fermented before feeding it out to them;" and he might, with the same propriety, have added, "that it would be rendered much more valuable still, by being digested, chymified, chylified, and excremented before feeding it out to them." The reasons are simple, philosophical and plain, though probably very few are aware of them. It is well known as a "settled fact" among physiologists, that nutrition cannot be had from any kind of food without undergoing the process of digestion. As "digestion of food in the stomach is performed on the same principles as is distillation,"* by digesting it before we feed it out to our cattle, hogs &c. we save them the trouble of performing that duty, and they will have nothing to do but to eat and grow fat. An experiment similar to the above was once tried, I am informed, and beneficial results obtained. A man somewhere Down East, I don't recollect his name now, arranged three hogs in such a manner, that one of them performed the digestion &c. of the other two. They were placed one 'ahead' of the other, and so confined. The head or foremost hog was supplied with as much food as it could eat. (Whether the food were cooked or not, I am not informed.) The second hog ate what passed from the foremost hog; and the third that which passed from the second hog. The result was the hindermost hog was the fattest of the three. Query—Which was the *best* pork?

J. SNOW.

Washington, Me., 1840.

* I think friend Philo's theory of digestion rather objectionable, as chyme, or the result of digestion, is the same in its component principles, whatever be the kinds of feed from which it is formed, which is not the case under purely chemical agency—is it, friend Holmes?

MANURING IN THE HILL.

We did not fully answer the inquiry of our correspondent I. A. W. of Cambridge, in our last week's paper.

He asks if our Cornplanter may not be used for planting when manure is put in the furrows or hill, which methods he prefers to spreading over the field.

For forty-five years we have been engaged in the labors of farming or in watching closely the labors of others in the same vocation. Farmers have ever been divided on the subject of manuring in the hill. And now we believe the great majority still continue the practice of putting a shovel full of fine manure in the hill or of spreading some along in the furrow marked out for the seed.

When a man has been brought up to this mode we find he is loth to depart from it. He fears his corn will not find the manure unless it is put close to the seed. Many farmers tell us, Oh, it will do very well in your warm land to spread all the manure, broadcast, but it will not do on our cold and wet and heavy lands.—Our answer is that cold, and wet, and heavy lands should not be planted with corn.—Such lands are best for grass and potato and often for other roots—but corn can never be profitably raised in this part of the country on cold lands.

Corn is like an African and never suffers with excessive heat. But every farm has warm lands on it and these should be selected for corn. If cold and wet land is planted with corn we admit its growth will be so slow at first, without manure in the hill, that its roots will not extend sufficiently to be benefitted in due season by the spread manure. It should start more vigorously if we wish it to ripen in season.

By putting a handful of ashes, on each hill, *as soon as the corn is covered*, we never fail to start it sufficiently on a *green sward* furrow, in any case where the land is suited to the crop. When it is not green-sward, or the soil has not much vegetable matter in it to be rotted by means of the lie in the ashes, we receive no very essential benefit from this application, the lie has nothing to operate on, the other matter in ashes is too inconsiderable for a single handful to produce sensible effect.

We are aware that corn looks prettier and larger in June when it has had a shovel full of fine manure in the hill provided the worm can be kept asleep. And we admit the crop comes sooner to maturity when forced up in its first stages by this powerful incentive. Still there are the most serious objections to the application of manures in this manner.

If we count the extra labor of spreading and also putting in the hill, for both must be done or we often obtain more stalks than corn,—we shall find it costs us nearly double what it would to apply it in one mode only, for the labor of spreading 40 loads on the acre is no greater than the spreading of 20. The heaps are so nigh each other the ground is covered by throwing it only half as far. So if we put it in the hill it is nearly as easy to put in a shovel full as a half shovel full.

But unless the whole soil is rich a shovel full in the hill will produce a large growth of stalks and but few ears. If the whole is rich then this large quantity is not wanted in the hill. If we have 15 loads of fine manure we can spread this on the *surface* and commingle it completely with the soil of one acre by means of the harrow—this is less labor than laying it out in the hill, and the roots will get a portion of it immediately, and as they extend they will find it all.

Thus in almost all cases—and we have watched a thousand fields—we get a better harvest by spreading on than by putting in the hill. A trifle in the hill does no injury, but a shovel full is often a harbor for worms that get hold before the roots are large enough to protect themselves.

When all are agreed that for future crops the land is far better prepared in our mode than in the other, should we have no regard to the permanent improvement of the soil? In many towns, near Boston, we plant our lands with a view, principally, to preparing them for grass again, and for grass—a far more profitable crop,—we never want our manure to be left in hills or heaps. We want it to be incorporated with the soil.

If Mr W. should spread his fine manure along in the furrow—a better mode than putting in the hill—he might possibly use his Cornplanter to advantage, though we doubt it.

We hope he will plant at least a small patch next summer in our mode, and we promise to come at short notice and show him how to hold the Planter.—Boston Cultivator.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

1. All entries for premiums must be made in writing with the Secretary, WILLIAM NOYES, at the Maine Farmer Office in Winthrop, before the first day of the Show, (except the grain and root crops, crops of pumpkins, crops of flax, honey, and hives of bees, improvement of bog lands, compost manure, the best mode of making pork, the best constructed building for keeping swine, and the best treatise on converting the waste waters from the kitchen, &c. into manure, which may be made before the first day of December next; and except farms, which must be made before the first of June next,) so that they may be arranged and ready for the several Adjudging Committees, without confusion and mistakes on the morning of the Show. They may be transmitted by mail *(post paid)* or by private conveyance to him at Winthrop.

2. The written statements upon Crops and Stock, must be delivered to the Adjudging Committees before their examination of the animal, article or crop, and by them left with the Secretary of the Society after the examination is ended, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State as required by law. The adjudging Committees will insist on proof in confirmation of the written statements in all the particulars required in the regulations for awarding premiums.

3. To be entitled to a premium, the animal must be owned, the crop raised, and the article manufactured in the County, (except Drill Plough or Drill machine, Machine for Reaping or Mowing, Machine for making Silk Thread, Knitting Machine, and Machine for hulling barley.)

4. No premium will be awarded when the Adjudging Committees do not deem the object worthy, whether there be competition or not, on any manufactured article for which a premium has heretofore been given by this Society, nor on any animal for which a first premium has been given under the same entry, with the exception of oxen in teams from the towns in the County and teams used in ploughing.

5. Competitors for premiums on farms must make an entry of their claims with the Secretary, by the first of June. The Secretary will furnish them with blanks, which they are required to fill, (and furnish proof of their correctness,) showing the number of acres in their farms,—the kind of soil, the proportions of tillage, pasturage, mowing and wood land,—the number and kind of animals kept upon it—the increase and profits of the stock,—the kind and amount of crops produced,—the kind and cost of seed,—the amount and cost of labor, and how applied—the kind and quantity of manure used, and how applied—the amount of crops,—the preparation of the farm for a crop next year, and generally the whole management of the farm.

6. All animals offered for premiums, must be in their pens, and Manufactured, and all other articles in the places assigned for them, by 9 o'clock A. M.

7. Gentlemen appointed Adjudging Committees, are requested to make arrangements to attend to the duties assigned them, and if circumstances will not permit, to inform the Secretary of the fact, before the first day of the Show that others may be appointed in their stead. It is hoped and expected that Committees will previously prepare the general outlines of their several reports, that they may be completed and ready to be read on the morning of the second day of the Show.

An Incidental Committee has been appointed to examine and report upon all animals, crops or articles offered, which are deemed interesting and useful, but are not embraced in the lists as published in No. 13 of the Farmer, or do not come strictly within the prescribed rules to govern the Adjudging Committees.

Gentlemen having choice animals or articles, for which premiums have been received, or valuable agricultural implements or other machines for which no premiums are offered, are invited to present them for the purpose of enriching the exhibition.

The ladies are particularly invited to present specimens of their handiwork; let those daughters who may have done virtuously, exhibit the specimens of their taste, skill and industry, "that others seeing their good works, may" be stimulated to "go and do likewise. We would like to see the Exhibition at Winthrop enriched with such a variety and profusion of useful articles of female manufacture, as have been the Ladies' Fairs in Hallowell and Augusta; the ladies of those villages, with all others in the County, are invited to show at the Fair what Fair can do. We give them assurances that a more convenient place will be provided for exhibition, and that the fair works of the Fair shall not be injured by *un*fair handling.

NATHAN FOSTER,
ELIJAH WOOD,
OAKES HOWARD, } *Trustees.*

BEES.

We see it recommended in several papers to provide bees with a large room in which they may increase their progeny without swarming, and where their surplus of honey may be procured without the barbarous practice of killing the bees. This is undoubtedly an improvement upon the old methods or even the box hives, invented within a few years. We are inclined to think, however, that there is a better method still, from the fact that a few months since in another State, we became acquainted with the fact that a process had been discovered for removing bees from one hive into another without inconvenience or loss. The person engaged in the business constructed ornamental and other hives for chambers, parlors, counting-rooms, shops, &c., as an article of trade, and furnished each of them with a contented and industrious family which he procured from the neighboring farmers at such time as they took up their stock of honey for the year.—Bees thrive well in either of the situations mentioned, by means of a tube communicating with the outside of the building.

Experiments that have been made, go to prove the fact that bees may be kept in cities and large towns at a profit. Bees are kept up on the top of houses, in chambers, parlors, and similar places, in Boston and New York.

Should some person communicate to the public the process of changing bees from one hive to another, they would confer a favor not only upon men, but upon the countless number of bees that are annually killed in order to secure the productions of their labor.—*Bangor Whig.*

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH,

Delivered at the First Agricultural Meeting, held in Boston, Jan. 13, 1840,

Mr. WEBSTER began with stating that he regarded agriculture as the leading interest of society; and as having in all its relations, a direct and intimate bearing upon human comfort and the national prosperity. He had been familiar with its operations in his youth; and he had always looked upon the subject with a lively and deep interest. He did not esteem himself to be

particularly qualified to judge of the subject in all its various aspects and departments; and he neither himself regarded, nor would he have others regard his opinions as authoritative; but the subject had been one of careful observation to him both in public and private life; and his visit to Europe, at a season of the year particularly favorable for this purpose, had given him the opportunity of seeing its improved husbandry and as far as it might be interesting or would have a bearing upon the subject of the evening's discussion, the agriculture of Massachusetts, he would, as the meeting appeared to expect, say a few words upon what had attracted his notice.

How far, in a question of this kind. the example of other countries was to be followed, was an inquiry worthy of much consideration. The example of a foreign country might be too closely followed. It would furnish a safe rule of imitation only as far as the circumstances of the one country correspond with those of the other.

The great objects of agriculture, and the great agricultural products of England and of Massachusetts, are much the same. Neither country produces olives, nor rice, nor the sugar cane. Bread, meat, and clothing are the main productions of both. But although the great productions are mainly the same, yet there are many diversities of condition and circumstances and various modes of culture.

The primary elements which enter into the consideration of the agriculture of a country are four; climate, soil, price of land, and price of labor. In any comparison, therefore, of the agriculture of England with that of Massachusetts, these elements are to be taken particularly into view.

The climate of England differs essentially from that of this country. England is on the western side of the eastern, and we on the eastern side of the western continent. The climate of each country is materially affected by its respective situation in relation to the ocean. The winds, which prevail most, both in this country and in England are from the west; it is known that the wind blows, in our latitudes, from some point west to some point east, on an average of years nearly or quite three days out of four. These facts are familiar. The consequences resulting from them are, that our winters are colder and our summers much hotter than in England. Our latitude is about that of Oporto, yet the temperature is very different. On these accounts, therefore, the maturing of the crops in England and the power of using these crops, creates a material difference between its agriculture and ours. It may be supposed that our climate must resemble that of China in the same latitudes; and this fact may have an essential bearing upon that branch of agriculture which it is proposed to introduce among us, the production of silk.

The second point of difference between the two countries lies in the soil. The soil of England is mainly argillaceous; a soft and unctuous loam upon a substratum of clay. This may be considered as the predominant characteristic in the parts which he visited. The soil in some of the southern counties of England is thinner; some of it is what we should call stony: much of it is a free gravelly soil, with some small part which with us would be called sandy.—Through a great extent of country this soil rests on a deep bed of chalk. Ours is a granite soil. There is granite in Great Britain; but this species of soil prevails in Scotland, a part of the country which more resembles our own. We may have lands as good as any in England. Our alluvial soils on Connecticut river and in some other parts of the country, are equal to any lands; but these have not, ordinarily, a wide extent of clay subsoil. The soil of Massachusetts is harder, more granitic, less abounding in clay, and altogether more stony, than the soil of England. The surface of Massachusetts is more uneven, more broken with mountain ridges, more diversified with hill and dale, and more abundant in streams of water, than that of England.

The price of land in that country, another important element in agricultural calculations, differs greatly from the price of land with us. It is three times as high as in Massachusetts, at least.

On the other hand, the price of agricultural labor is much higher in Massachusetts, than in England.—In different parts of England the price of labor is considerably various; but it may be set down as twice as dear with us here.

These are the general remarks, which have suggested themselves to the state of things abroad. Now have we any thing to learn from them? Is there any thing in the condition of England, applicable to ours; or, in regard to which, the agriculture of England may be of use to Massachusetts and other countries?

The subject of agriculture in England has strongly attracted the attention and inquiries of men of science. They have studied particularly the nature of the soil. More than twenty years ago, Sir Humphrey Davy undertook to treat the subject of the application of chemical knowledge to agriculture in the analysis of soils and manures. The same attention has been continued to the subject; and the extraordinary discoveries and advances in chemical science, since his time, are likely to operate greatly to the advantage of agriculture. The best results may be expected from them. These inquiries are now prosecuted in France with great enthusiasm and success. We may hope for like beneficial results here from the application of science to the same objects.

But athough the circumstances of climate and situation and nature of the soil form permanent distinctions, which cannot be changed, yet there are other differences, resulting from different modes of culture, and different forms of applying labor; and it is to these differences that our attention should be particularly directed. Here, there is much to learn. English cultivation is more scientific, more systematic, and more exact, a great deal than ours. This is partly the result of necessity. A vast population is to be supported on comparatively a small surface. Lands are dear, rents are high, and hands, as well as mouths, are numerous. Careful and skilful cultivation is the natural result of this state of things. An English farmer looks not merely to the present year's crop. He considers what will be the condition of the land, when that crop is off; and what it will be fit for, the next year. He studies to use his land, so as not to abuse it. On the contrary, his aim is to get crop after crop, and still the land shall be growing better and better. If he would content himself with raising from the soil a large crop this year, and then leaving it neglected and exhausted, he would starve. It is upon this fundamental idea of constant production without exhaustion, that the system of English cultivation, and indeed of all good cultivation, is founded. England is not original in this. Flanders, and perhaps Italy have been her teachers. This system is carried on in practice, by a well considered rotation of crops The form, or manner of this rotation, in a given case, is determined very much by the value of the soil, and partly by the local demand for particular products. But some rotation, some succession, some variation in the annual productions of the same land, is essential. No tenant could obtain a lease, or if he should, could pay his rent and maintain his family, who should wholly disregard this. White crops are not to follow one another. White crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, &c. Our maize, or Indian corn, must be considered a white crop; although from the quantity of stalk and leaf which it produces, and which are such excellent food for cattle, it is less exhausting than some other white crops; or to speak more properly, it makes greater returns to the land. Green crops are turnips, potatoes, beets, vetches or tares, (which are usually eaten while growing, by cattle and sheep or cut for green food) and clover. Buck or beech wheat, and winter oats, thought to be a very useful product, are regarded also as green crops, when eaten on the land; and so indeed may any crop be considered, which is used in this way. But the turnip is the great green crop of England. Its cultivation has wrought such changes, in fifty years, that it may be said to have revolutionized English Agriculture.

Before that time, when lands became exhausted by the repetition of grain crops, they were left, as it was termed, fallow; that is, were not cultivated at all, but abandoned to recruit themselves as they might. This occurred as often as every fourth, so that one quarter of the arable land was always out of cultivation and yielded nothing. Turnips are now substituted in the place of these naked fallows; and now land in turnips is considered as fallow. What is the philosophy of this? The raising of crops, even of any, the most favorable crop, does not in itself enrich, but in some degree, exhausts the land. The exhaustion of the land, however, as experience and observation have fully demonstrated, takes place mainly when the seeds of a plant are allowed to perfect themselves. The turnip is a biennial plant. It does not perfect its seed before it is consumed. There is another circumstance in respect to the turnip plant, which deserves consideration.

Plants, it is well understood, derive a large portion of their nutriment from the air. The leaves of plants are their lungs. The leaves of turnips expose a wide surface to the atmosphere, and derive, therefore, much of their subsistence and nutriment from these sources. The broad leaves of the turnips likewise shade the ground, preserve its moisture, and prevent, in some measure, its exhaustion by the sun and air.

The turnips have a farther and ultimate use. Meat and clothing come from from animals. The more animals are sustained upon a farm, the more meat and the more clothing. These things bear, of course, a proportion to the number of bullocks, sheep, swine, and poultry which are maintained. The great inquiry then is, what kind of crops will least exhaust the land in their cultivation, and furnish at the same time, support to the largest number of animals?

A very large amount of land in England is cultivated in turnips. Fields of turnips of three, four, and even five hundred acres are sometimes seen, though the common fields are much less; and it may be observed here, that in the richest and best cultivated parts of England, enclosures of ten, fifteen, twenty, or thirty acres, seemed more common. Since the introduction of the turnip culture, bullocks and sheep have trebled in number. Turnips, for the reasons given, are not great exhausters of the soil; and they furnish abundant food for animals. Let us suppose, that one bushel of oats or barley may be raised at the same cost as ten bushels of turnips; and will go as far in support of stock. The great difference in the two crops is to be found in the farmer's barn yard. Here is the test of their comparative value. This is the secret of the great advantages, which follow from their cultivation. The value of manure in agriculture is well appreciated. M'Queen states the extraordinary fact, that the value of the animal manure annually applied to the crops in England, at current prices, surpasses in value the whole amount of its foreign commerce.* There is no doubt that it greatly exceeds it. The turnip crop returns a vast amount of nutritive matter to the soil. The farmer, then, from his green crops, and by a regular system of rotation, finds green feed for his cattle and wheat for the market.

Among the lighter English soils, is that of the county of Norfolk; a county, however, which he had not the pleasure to visit. Its soil, he understood, is light, a little inclined to sand, or light loam. Such soils are not unfavorable to roots. Here is the place of the remarkable cultivation and distinguished improvements of that eminent cultivator, Mr Coke, now, Earl of Leicester.* In these lands, he understood a common rotation is turnips, barley, clover, wheat. These lands resemble much of the land in our county of Plymouth; and the sandy lands to be found in the vicinity of the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers The cultivation of green crops in New England deserves attention. There is no incapacity in our soil; and there are no circumstances unfavorable to their production. What would be the best kind of succulent vegetables to be cultivated, whether turnips or carrots, he was not prepared to say. But no attempts within his knowledge had been made among us of a systematic agriculture; and until we enter upon some regular rotation of crops, and our husbandry becomes more systematic, no distinguished success can be looked for. As to our soil, as had been remarked, there is no inherent incapacity for the production of any of the common crops. We could raise wheat in Massachusetts. The average crop in England is twenty-six bushels to the acre. From his own farm, and it was comparatively a thin and poor soil, he had obtained this summer seventy-six bushels of wheat upon three acres of land. It is not, therefore, any want of capability in the soil; but the improvement and success of our husbandry must depend upon a succession of crops adapted to the circumstances of our soil, climate, and peculiar condition.

In England, a large portion of the turnip crop is consumed on the land where it grows. The sheep are fed out of doors all winter; and he saw many large flocks, thousands and millions of sheep, which were never housed. This was matter of surprise, especially considering the wetness of the climate; and these sheep were often exposed in fields where a dry spot could not be found for them to lie down upon.

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*This is a very extraordinary fact, but it rests upon good authority; and when it is considered that this is of course the product of agriculture, as well as going in the great circle, to renew and extend these products, we must have strong impressions of the amazing extent of this great interest. In this case, cattle manure is valued at 4s. sterling; sheep at 3s.; horse at 4s.; pigs, poultry, &c., at 3s. per load; size of load not given; making a grand total of £59,800,000 dollars. This is understood to be "exclusive of quantity dropped by cattle on land during summer, autumn, &c., perhaps one third more; and exclusive of lime, moss, shells, fish, bone dust, &c."—*Mc Queen's British Statistics.* H. C.

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*He has increased the rental of his farms by his improvements, from twenty-five to two hundred thousand dollars a year. H. C.

Sheep were often folded in England by wattled fences or hurdles temporarily erected in different parts of the field, and removed from place to place as the portions of the crop were consumed. In some cases they were folded and the turnips dug and carried to them. In such case they were always fed upon lands which were intended the next year to be, as far as practicable, brought under cultivation. He had seen many laborers in fields, employed in drawing the turnips, splitting them, and scattering them over the land, for the use of the sheep, which was considered better, than to leave the sheep to dig for themselves. These laborers would be so employed all winter, and if the ground should become frozen, the turnips are taken up with a bar. Together with the turnips, it is thought important that sheep should have a small quantity of other food. Chopped hay, sometimes a little oil cake, or oats, is usually given. This is called *trough* food, as it is eaten in troughs, standing about in the field. In so moist a climate as that of England, some land is so wet, that, in the farmer's phrase, it will not *carry sheep*; that is, it is quite too wet for sheep to lie out upon it. In such cases the turnips must be *carried*, that is, removed from the field, and fed out elsewhere, The last season was uncommonly wet, and for that reason, perhaps, he could not so well judge, but it appeared to him it would be an improvement in English husbandry to furnish for sheep, oftener than is done, not only a tolerably dry ground to lie on, but some sort of shelter against the cold rains of winter. The turnips, doubtless, are more completely consumed, when dug, split, and fed out. The Swedish turnip, he had little doubt, was best suited to cold climates, It was scarcely injured by being frozen in the ground in the winter, as it would thaw again, and be still good in spring. In Scotland, in the Lothians, where cultivation is equal to that in any part of England, it is more the practice than farther south, to house turnips, or draw them, and cover them from frost. He had been greatly pleased with Scotch farming, and as the climate and soil of Scotland more resembled the soil and climate of Massachusetts, than those of England did, he hoped the farmers of Massachusetts would acquaint themselves, as well as they could, with Scotch husbandry. He had had the pleasure of passing some time in Scotland, with persons engaged in these pursuits, and acknowledged himself much instructed by what he learned from them, and saw in their company. The great extent of the use of turnips, and other green crops, in Scotland, is evidence that such crops cannot be altogether unsuited to Massachusetts.

Mr. Webster proceeded to state, that one of the things which now attracted much attention among agriculturists in England, was the subject of tile draining. This most efficient and successful mode of draining is getting into very extensive use. Much of the soil of England, as he had already stated, rested on a clayey and retentive sub-soil. Excessive wetness is prejudicial and destructive to the crops. Marginal drains, or drains on the outside of fields do not produce the desired results. These tile drains have effected most important improvements. The tile itself is made of clay, baked like bricks; about one foot in length, four inches in width, three fourths of an inch in thickness, and stands from six to eight inches in height being hemispherical, or like the half a cylinder, with its sides elongated. It resembles the Dutch tiles sometimes seen on the roofs of the old houses in Albany and New York. A ditch is sunk eighteen or twenty inches in depth, and these drains are multiplied over a field, sometimes at a distance of only seven yards apart. The ditch, or drain, being dug, these tiles are laid down with the hollow side at the bottom on the smooth clay, or any other firm subsoil, the sides placed near to each other, some little straw thrown over the joints to prevent the admission of dirt, and the whole covered up. This is not so expensive a mode of draining as might be supposed. The ditch or drain need only be narrow, and tiles are of much cheaper transportation than stone would be. But the result is so important as well to justify the expense. It is estimated that this thorough draining adds often twenty per cent to the production of the wheat crop. A beautiful example came under his observation in Nottinghamshire, not long before he left England. A gentleman was showing him his grounds for next year's crop of wheat. On one side of the lane, where the land had been drained, the wheat was already up, and growing luxuriantly; on the other where the land was subject to no other disadvantage, than that it had not been drained, it was still too wet to be sowed at all. It may be thought singular enough, but it was doubtless true that on stiff, clayey lands, thorough draining is as useful in dry, hot summers, as in cold and wet summers; for such land, if a wet winter or spring be suddenly followed by hot and dry weather, is apt to become hard and baked, so that the roots of plants cannot enter it. Thorough draining, by giving an opportunity to the water on the surface to be constantly escaping, corrects this evil. Draining can never be needed to so great an extent in Massachusetts, as in England and Scotland, from the different nature of the soil; but we have yet quantities of low meadow lands, producing wild, harsh, sour grasses, or producing nothing, which there is little doubt, might be rendered most profitable hay fields, by being well drained. When we understand better the importance of concentrating labor, instead of scattering it; when we shall come to estimate duly the superior profit of "a little farm well tilled," over a great farm, half cultivated and half manured, overrun with weeds, and scourged with exhausting crops, we shall then fill our barns and double the winter feed for our cattle and sheep by the products of these waste meadows.

There was in England another mode of improvement, most important instances of which he had seen, and one of which he regarded as the most beautiful agricultural improvement which had ever come within his observation. He meant irrigation, or the making of what is called water meadows. He had first seen them in Wiltshire, and was much struck with them, not having before understood, from reading or conversation, exactly what they were. But he had afterwards an opportunity of examining a most signal and successful example of this mode of improvement on the estates of the Duke of Portland, in the North of England, on the borders of Sherwood forest. Indeed, it was part of the old forest. Sherwood forest, at least in its present state, is not like the pine forests of Maine, the heavy hard wood forests of the unredeemed lands of New Hampshire and Vermont, or the still heavier timbered lands of the West. It embraces a large extent of country with various soils, some of them thin and light, with beautiful and venerable oaks, of unknown age, much open ground between them, and underneath their wide-spread branches, and this covered with heather, lichens and fern. As a scene to the eye, and to the memory by its long existence, and its associations, it is beautiful and interesting. But in many parts the soil is far enough from being rich. Upon the borders of this forest, are the water meadows of which he was speaking. A little river ran through the forest in this part, at the bottom of a valley, with sides moderately sloping, and of considerable extent, between the river at the bottom and the common level of the surrounding country above. This little river, before reaching the place, ran through a small town, and gathered doubtless some refuse matter in its course. From this river the water was taken at the upper end of the valley, conducted along the edge, or bank, in a canal or carrier and from this carrier at proper times, suffered to flow out very gently, spreading over and irrigating the whole surface, trickling and shining when he saw it, (and it was then November,) among the new-springing grass, and collected below in another canal, from which it was again let out, to flow in like manner over land lying still further down towards the bottom of the valley. Ten years ago, this land, for production, was worth little or nothing. He was told that some of it had been let for no more than a shilling an acre. It has not been manured, and yet is now most extensively productive. It is not flooded; the water does not stand upon it; it flows gently over it, and is applied several times in a year, to each part, say in March May, July and October. In November, when he saw it, the farmers were taking off the third crop of hay cut this season, and that crop was mostly used as green food for cattle. When he spoke of the quantity of tons, he meant tons of dried hay. After this crop was off sheep were to be put on it, to have lambs at Christmas, so as to come into market in March a time of the year when they command a high price. Upon taking off the sheep in March, the land would be watered, the process of watering lasting two or three days, or perhaps eight or ten days, according to circumstances, and repeated after the taking off of each successive crop. Although this water has no doubt considerable sediment in it, yet the general fact shows how important water is to the growth of plants, and how far even it may supply the place of other sustenance. Now we in Massachusetts, have a more uneven surface, more vallies with sloping sides by many times more streams, and such a climate that our farms suffer much oftener from drought than farms in England. May we not learn something useful, therefore, from the examples of irrigation in that country.

With respect to implements of husbandry, Mr. Webster was of opinion that the English on the whole had no advantage over us. Their wagons and carts were no better, their ploughs he thought were not better any where, and in some counties far inferior, because unneccessarily heavy. The sub-soil plough, for which we have little use, was esteemed a useful invention, and the mole plough, which he had seen in operation, and the use of which was to make an underground drain, without disturbing the surface, was an ingenious contrivance, likely to be useful in clay soils, free from stone and gravel, but which could be little used in Massachusetts. In general, he thought the English utensils of husbandry were unnecessarily cumbrous and heavy. The ploughs, especially, required a great strength of draught. But as drill husbandry was extensively practiced in England, and very little with us, the various implements or machines, for drill sowing, in that country, quite surpass all we have. He did not remember to have seen the horse-rake used in England, although he had seen in operation implements for spreading hay from the swath to dry, or rather perhaps for turning it drawn by horses.

There were other matters connected which he might say a word or two. Crops were cultivated in England of which we knew little. The common English field bean, a small brown bean, growing not on a clinging vine, like some varieties of the taller bean, ran in what is called with us the bush form, like our common white bean, upon a slight upright stalk, two or two and a half feet high, and producing from twenty to forty bushels to the acre. It is valuable, as food for animals, especially for horses. This bean does not grow well, in thin soils, or what is called a hot bottom. A strong, stiff, clayey land, well manured suits it best. Vetches, or tares, a sort of pea, was very much cultivated in England although almost unknown here, and is there eaten green, by sheep, on the land, or cut and carried for green food.

The raising of sheep, in England, is an immense interest. England probably clips fifty millions of fleeces this year, lambs under a year old not being shorn. The average yield may be six or seven pounds to a fleece. There are two principle classes of sheep in England, the long wooled, and the short wooled.—Among these are many varieties, but this is the general division, or classification. The Leicester, and the South Down, belong respectively, to these several families. The common clip of the former may be estimated from seven to eight pounds; and of the last from three to three and a half or four. Mr. Webster mentioned these particulars only as estimates; and much more accurate information might doubtless be obtained from many writers. In New England, we were just beginning to estimate rightly the importance of raising sheep. England had seen it much earlier, and was pursuing it with far more zeal and perseverance. Our climate, as already observed, differs from that of England; but the great inquiry applicable in equal force to both countries is, how can we manage our land in order to produce the largest crops, while at the same we keep up the condition of the land and place it if possible in a course of gradual improvement? The success of farming must depend in a considerable degree upon the animals produced and supported on the farm. The farmer may calculate in respect to animals upon two grounds of profit; the natural growth of the animal, and the weight obtained by fattening. The skilful farmer, therefore, expects where he gains one pound in the fattening of his animal, to gain an equal amount in the growth. The early maturity of stock is consequently a point of much importance.

Oxen are rarely reared in England for the yoke.—In Devonshire and Cornwall, ox teams are employed; but in travelling one thousand miles in England, Mr. Webster saw only one ox team, and here they were driven one before the other, and in harnesses similar to the harnesses of horses. Bullocks are raised for the market. It is highly desirable, therefore, both in respect to neat cattle and sheep, that their growth should be rapid and their fattening properties favorable, that they may be early disposed of, and consequently the expense of production lessened.

Is it practicable on the soil and in the climate of Massachusetts to pursue a succession of crops? He could not question it; and he had entire confidence in the improvements to our husbandry and the great advantages which would accrue from judicious rotation of products. The capacities of the soil of Massachusetts were undoubted. One hundred bushels of corn to an acre had been repeatedly produced, and other crops in like abundance. But this would not effect the proper ends of a judicious and profitable agriculture, unless we could so manage our husbandry that by a judicious and proper succession of crops, the land would not only be restored after an exhausting crop, but gradually enriched by cultivation. It is of the highest importance that our farmers should increase their power of sustaining live stock, that they may therefrom obtain the means of improving their farms.

The breed of cattle in England was greatly improved and is still improving. He had seen some of the best stocks, and many individual animals from others, and thought them admirable. The short horned

cattle, brought to this country, were often very good specimens. He said he had seen the flocks from which some of them had been selected, and they were certainly among the best in England. But in every selection of stock, we are to regard our own climate, and our own circumstances. We raise oxen for work as well as for beef; and he was of opinion that the Devonshire stock furnished excellent animals for our use. We had suffered that old stock, brought hither by our ancestors, to run down, and be deteriorated.—It had been kept up, and greatly improved, in England, and we might now usefully import from it. The Devonshire ox is a hardy animal, of size and make suited to the plough, and though certainly not the largest for beef, yet generally very well fattened.—He thought quite well, also, of the Ayrshire cows.—They were good milkers, and being a hardy race, were, on that account, well suited to the cold climate, and to the coarse and sometimes scanty pasturage of New England. After all, he thought, there could be no doubt, that the improved breed of short horns were the finest cattle in the world, and should be preferred wherever plenty of good feed, and some mildness of climate invited them. They were well fitted to the Western States, where there is an overflowing abundance, both of winter and summer feed, and where, as in England, bullocks are raised for beef only. He had no doubt, also, that they might be usefully raised in the rich valleys of the Connecticut, and perhaps in some other favored parts of the State. But, for himself, as a farmer on the thin lands of Plymouth county, and on the bleak shores of the sea, he did not feel that he could give, to animals of this breed, that entertainment, which their merit deserved.

As to sheep, the Leicester were like the short horned cattle. They must be kept well; they should always be fat; and, pressed by good keeping, to early maturity, they are found very profitable. "Feed well," was the maxim of the great Roman farmer, Cato; and that short sentence comprises much of all that belongs to the profitable economy of live stock. The South Downs are a good breed, both for wool and mutton. They crop the grass that grows on the thin soils, over beds of chalk, in Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Dorsetshire. They ought not to scorn the pastures of New England.

When one looks, said Mr. Webster, to the condition of England, he must see of what immense importance is every, even the smallest degree of improvement in its agricultural productions. Suppose that by some new discovery, or some improved mode of culture, only one per cent could be added to the annual results of English cultivation; this of itself, would materially affect the comfortable subsistence of millions of human beings. It was often said that England was a garden. This was a strong metaphor. There was poor land and some poor cultivation in England. All people are not equally industrious, careful, and skilful. But on the whole, England was a prodigy of agricultural wealth. Flanders might possibly surpass it. He had not seen Flanders; but England quite surpassed, in this respect, whatever he has seen. In associations for the improvement of agriculture, we had been earlier than England. But such associations now exist. He had the pleasure of attending the first meeting of the National Agricultural Society, and he had found it a very pleasant and interesting occasion. Persons of the highest distinction for rank, talents, and wealth, were present, all zealously engaged in efforts for the promotion of the agricultural interests. No man in England was so high, as to be independent of the success of this great interest; no man so low, as not to be affected by its prosperity, or its decline. The same is true, eminently and emphatically true, with us. Agriculture feeds us; to a great degree it clothes us; without it, we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce. These all stand together, but they stand together, like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the centre, and that largest is agriculture.—Let us remember, too, that we live in a country of small farms, and free-hold tenements; a country, in which men cultivate with their own hands, their own fee-simple acres; drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence, and manly freedom from the ground they plough. They are at once its owners, its cultivators, and its defenders. And whatever else may be undervalued, or overlooked, let us never forget, that the cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of man. Man may be civilized, in some degree, without great progress in manufactures, and with little commerce with his distant neighbors. But without the cultivation of the earth he is, in all countries, a savage. Until he steps from the chase, and seeks a living from the earth, he is a roaming barbarian. When tillage begins, other arts follow. The farmers, therefore, are the founders of human civilization.

THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS IN MAINE.

MR. LOVEJOY'S LECTURES.

We have lately listened with much pleasure to two lectures on Temperance by Rev. Joseph C. Lovejoy and would take occasion to express our high satisfaction with the matter and manner of his lectures.—There is a seriousness of manner and a close application of truth to the conscience of all classes of hearers, without any appeals to the sordid or violent passions of men. His lectures are argumentative and fitted to leave a permanent impression, and while the temperate portion of the community have occasion to greet him cordially in every place, those who drink and those who sell intoxicating liquor, need not fear to attend his lectures unless they are utterly unwilling to be reasoned with in the kindest and most affectionate manner. The friends of temperance need not fear to invite such to attend his lectures, and to assure them that they will not be abused, or have occasion to feel that they have been listening to an enemy. The temperance cause will not suffer damage in such hands, and the highest interests of the state would be essentially promoted by his visits in every town and village. We speak strongly but with a knowledge of the man, secured by long acquaintance, and with a knowledge of the influence exerted by his lectures in several villages.

Since writing the above we have met with an interesting article in the Temperance Gazette of March 12, giving some account of Mr. Lovejoy's recent labors in Portland. Several particulars are named exhibiting the happy influence of his visit there. The subject has been brought home to the fireside of almost every man in the city. The subject is extensively *talked about* and "even rumsellers, think of their ways with seriousness since they find themselves occupying a prominent place, and playing an important part in the great tragedy of drunkard's progress." Two have abandoned the sale and another it is thought will follow the example. Several Ward societies have been formed with active boards of officers who will pursue a steady course to keep this all important subject before the public eye, and to procure, as far as possible the signatures of drinkers of all classes and degrees to the "te-total pledge."

"We have all been greatly encouraged by the visit of Mr. L. and are convinced that we have nothing to do but to *work*, and rum selling will be abandoned by every man who has any claim to decency, rum drinking confined to a very few hopeless inebriates; we are satisfied that by "moral suasion" steadily persevered in, a complete and thorough reform can be accomplished."

A very interesting feature of this effort is described in the following extract.

"Moderate drinkers, and hard drinkers, and old topers have been sought out and visited at their own houses, their places of business, and exhorted affectionately and earnestly by the way-side, and at the corners of the streets, whenever, and wherever an opportunity could be had—and always with encouragement of success. In no instance have our efforts been met with rudeness, or even coldness; every where the reply seems to be, we know our error, we see our danger—and abhor the fate of the drunkard—tell us what we can do to avoid it. Many instances of hopeful reform have occurred among those who have been visited by Mr. L. His attentions to them have been acknowledged with gratitude, and whether all or any of these persons visited by him shall persevere in their good resolutions or not, his labors in this department of effort will have accomplished great good, since we have learned from them that the rumdrinker may be approached, that he is almost always sensible of his danger and desirous of avoiding it, and that there is great encouragement to those who will stretch out the hand to perishing neighbors and friends.

ANCIENT AND MODERN ELOQUENCE.

American Biblical Repository for Jan. 1840. We have received the January number of the American Biblical Repository published quarterly in the city of New York at $5 yer year* and conducted by Rev. Dr. Peters. It is a work which does honor to American literature and is fitted to do great good. Among the articles of rare merit is the one whose title we have placed at the head of this article for the purpose of calling attention to the work itself and for the purpose of extracting a few passages. It is by N. Cleveland, Esq. Newbury, Mass.

The prominent features of the eloquence of Demosthenes, of Cicero, of Chatham, Pitt, Burke, Fox, Grattan, Wilberforce, Sheridan, Cunning, Mackintosh, and Brougham pass rapidly in review before us, and the article closes with a brief allusion to several American orators. Among these are Quincy, Warren, Otis, Henry and the Adamses, Alexander Hamilton and Fisher Ames, Calhoun, Clay, and Webster. The following are the closing paragraphs of the Article.

"Whom would the candid, united sense of this wide empire, select as its ablest men, from among those who for the last quarter of a century have swayed its councils? "Of the three hundred name I but *three*." For whom on entering for the first time the Senate chamber of the nation, does the stranger, whether native or foreign, soonest inquire? Inquire! Nay the pen, and the pencil, and wide mouthed Fame have made the inquiry needless. How soon his eye recognizes the features; how soon his whisper breathes the illu-trious names of Webster, Clay, Calhoun!

In contemplating the qualities of these extraordinary individuals, we are again struck with the fact, that men may be eminently great and yet eminently dissimilar.

Mr. Calhoun is the acknowledged chief of metaphysical orators. His mind is uncommonly acute, and a rare faculty of seeing or making distinctions. His reasoning is equally subtle and plausible. He loves to revel and soar in the airy regions of abstraction. He is the great Descartes of the Political Academy. His theory is always curious—often beautiful sometimes sublime; but it is a theory of "vortices." The course of his political fortunes may have affected unconsciously the hues of his mind, for his views are often sombre, and his anticipations of the future ominous and foreboding.

Not so with Mr. Clay. He loves to move on the surface of our earth and amid the throng of fellow men:—or if at any time disposed to climb it is only to some sunny hill top, that he may get a wide view of the busy happy scene below. He is the orator of popular principles and common sense. His views are expansive rather than deep,—his grasp of subject not so strong as it is broad. He needs no interpreter to make more clear his meaning, nor any other index to the kindness of his character than his homely, but open and expressive face. As a speaker, his style is Ciceronean; graceful and winning rather than impetuous. Witty and prompt at repartee, he is more skilful and ready in the skirmish of debate, than either of his great competitors.

One remains. In all the qualities of the Orator and statesman, fitted to confer present power and lasting fame, Mr. Webster's pre-eminence will be denied by few. In him we behold a mind of great native vigor; early roused to energy by the very necessities of his early origin;—disciplined to habits of severe thought by the laborious study of law:—trained in all the arts of intellectual warfare on the hard arena of forensic strife; and finally expanded to its present mighty range of eloquence, philosophy, and statesmanship, on the broad and stirring theatre of the public councils.—These who have heard Mr. Webster, are well aware that he owes a portion of his power to personal advantages. The lofty brow the dark and cavernous eye, and the heavy, deep toned voice might alone enchant a gazing auditory. These impart to his calmer and ordinary discourse, a serious earnestness, and a senatorial dignity; but in moments of high excitement, by no means of frequent occurrence, they seem like the blackness, and fire, and rolling peals of the o'ercharged and bursting cloud. His style is remarkable for its simplicity. To utter thoughts of the highest order, in language perfectly simple; by lucid arrangement and apt words, to make abstract reasoning, and the most recondite principles of commerce, politics, and law, plain to the humblest capacity, is a privilege and power, in which Mr. Webster is equalled, probably, by no living man. This simplicity, which is apt to be thought so easy of attainment, is nevertheless, in this as in most cases, undoubtedly the result of uncommon care. Like the great Athenian orator, Mr. Webster is always full of his subject. Like him, when most simple in his diction, he is yet admirably select. Like him too he can adorn where ornament is appropriate, and kindle, when occasion calls, into the most touching pathos, or loftiest sublime. As a public man, Mr. Webster is eminently American. His speeches breathe the purest spirit of a broad and generous patriotism. The institutions of learning and liberty which nurtured him to greatness, it has been his filial pride to cherish. His manly privilege to defend, if not to save. In no emergency, on no occasion, where he has yet been tried, have the high expectations formed of his abilities been doomed to disappointment. The time honored rock of the Pilgrims; Bunker's glorious mound; and old Faneuil Hall; have been rendered more illustrious by his eloquent voice. Armed at all points, and ready alike for attack and defence, he has been found equally great, whether wrestling with champions of the law, before its most august tribunal, or contending on the broader field, and in the hotter conflicts of congressional warfare. We cannot say that it is matter of regret to us, that he is no longer a candidate for office, though that office be *deemed* the highest. The Senate—the Senate is undoubtedly his true sphere of benificence and glory. There may he long be found, foremost amid the mighty names,

* A duodecimo edition having the same page, type and matter with the octavo edition, but with a narrower margin. This edition can be had at William Hyde's bookstore at three dollars in advance. It is an excellent work.

which are at once our crown of pride, and tower of strength."

HOES—*Hoe establishment at Gorham.*—We would call attention to this establishment and to the hoes manufactured here by Geo. Hight Esq. The increasing demand for them is a strong presumptive argument in their favor, especially as this demand increases most rapidly in those regions where they have been most extensively used. The sales last year amounted to about 600 dozens, and this year the establishment will send off about 1200 dozens. They are made of cast steel with iron shanks passing through the plate and a broad head upon the shank which is fastened to the plate by four or five firmly fastened rivets. There is a variety of patterns, adapted to different parts of the country, and there is reason to believe that the hoes they furnish are not exceeded by those made in any part of the country. The economy of labor is such that they can be afforded at a low price—about $6 per dozen. There is one pattern made for the southern market which seems exceedingly well adapted to the modes of culture there pursued. It is also an admirable instrument for a *bog hoe*—an instrument which every farmer needs. It is pleasant to see improvement in agricultural implements in the state. Why need we depend on other states for these? Maine ought to furnish herself with such instruments and do something towards supplying other states.

SUMMARY.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Editor of the Boston Cultivator is so candid and good natured that we cannot in conscience scold at him any more. We here copy his article adding notes to such parts as seem to require them from us.

"To kings presumption, and to *crowds* belief.'

The Maine Farmer believes that the British government "was compelled by the last war, to cease pressing our seamen;" and wonders at our mistakes. We did think, and we do still, that we made a treaty with that nation without requiring it to renounce any point in regard to impressment. (1)

The Editor ought to understand it was our object to ridicule the tone of some of our presses that would deprecate the idea of "surrendering one foot of territory" to the British on any terms whatever.

We stand corrected as to "wolves and bears," and have no doubt that a *part* of the territory is inhabited by human beings. Is not most of it a wilderness, Brother Farmer? (2)

We should regret the tendency of any of our effusions to disappoint people, in these hard times, of the numerous fat offices which would be created by a war with England; but we cannot abandon the idea that it is the duty of all civilized nations to pause before granting licences for butchery and plunder.

"But the British are making great preparations!" Let them fiddle. It is their policy to make a great show of force—to keep large standing armies, and to run in debt to pay them.

We may be obliged to fight them; but we are not so cowardly as to think it necessary keep up a standing army of 20,000, because they have that number in their Provinces. They require more than half that force to keep their own subjects from rebellion.

It would be madness in the British nation to make war upon us at this time. She could injure us, but we should injure her much more. Trade between us must be abandoned, and she would lose her best customer. War would soon give our factories full employment, and the whole South must then take our manufactured goods in preference to those of England

To conclude, whose would be the *Provinces* in the end? If we should manage well—conciliate them, and show that our adversary is clearly in the wrong, a majority of the population would be on our side. If we are driven on by passion, we shall unite their people in opposing us. (3)

NOTES. 1. Very, true and so there were some other things not mentioned in the "treaty." But England learned "a thing or two" which will deter her from imposing upon us in the way and manner she did before. The war was undoubtedly disastrous to both nations. You cannot have a war in any case that would not be, and perhaps the difficulties which led to it might have been settled in some other way, but as it took place and has passed by, let us claim as many of the advantages as possible on account of it.

2 "Is not most of it a wilderness brother Farmer?" Certainly, and a noble one too. And it is this very wilderness that they want. The region about the head waters of the St. John is perhaps, now, the best pine timber tract this side of the rocky mountains.—The lumber on the east side of the St. John which actually belongs to them, is growing scarce, and this, together with a Road to Lower Canada is what they wish for and mean to have if they can either Bully or cajole us out of it. Hence the great sensitiveness because Maine has cut a road through to St. John. They hoped to keep that country forever from the eye and the hand of the Yankee. They have been, and still are more particular, and more tenacious of their jurisdiction over the Madawaska settlement than of Fredericton or St. John city. Heretofore, a stranger from the states could not go there without being closely questioned by some one of the magistrates, or their satellites, as to his object in coming there. They know full well that these Madawaskians are the descendants of the abused Acadians—of those who were driven by their orders, by the then Colonial troops under Winslow, from the graves of their fathers, from their farms and homes and hearth-stones in Nova Scotia. They know that the tale of these wrongs are handed down from father to son, & that altho' they now *apparently* submit quietly to British rule—the smothered imprecation will sometimes break out in muttered curses. The less intercourse they are suffered to have with the people of the States the more easily are they governed. This then is the reason why troops are sent up in their neighborhood, and why Mr. Fox remonstrates or rather scolds at our cutting roads and building booms in their vicinity.

As for a war, it requires no great gift of second sight to see that there will not be one very soon. But if "strong talk" is to be the order of the day don't let us *wilt* before it. If we can't be so windy, nor roar so loud as the Bulls of Albion, let us talk to the purpose. In legal parlance don't "drop the action." Would our friend think that he would be doing his duty to himself or client if he should suffer a case in his hands to "*go to sleep*," merely because his opponent did'nt feel disposed to shoot him, or knock him down. No Sir. Press it forward to a decision. Stick to them as did the woman to the unjust Judge, until they be compelled to do right altho' they may pretend "not to fear God or regard man" they should nevertheless be worried into an act of justice.

3. We should be glad to see these Provinces independent; as to uniting them with the United States we dont think it much of an object.

TURN HIM OUT OF THE COUNTRY.—Some scamp shot a rifle ball at the marble monument of Washington, in Baltimore, and broke the scroll which was held in the hand of the Statue. He ought to be handed over to the Russian Autocrat, and take a trip to Siberia a while.

ERRATA.—One of the Trustees of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society says—

"I have marked some errors in our report which it may be well to correct. Please to say that some of the quotations are improperly marked which the reader himself may correct."

Below we give a list of the errors, and if in future our friend will furnish us with a scrip which either one out of six—to wit, five Printers and the Editor—can read, it shall come out correct.

In the Trustees' report, published last week, 1st column, 14th line from the top, for "field which," read field on which. Same column, 30th line from the bottom for "arable products," read acreable products. 3d column, 3d line from the top, for "fallows," read fallow. 14th line from the top for "therefore," read therefrom. On the 110th page, 2d column, 1st line, for "is carrying the paper," read in carrying their paper.

Awful Calamity.—One of the most awful calamities that ever fell to our lot to record, occurred at half past 5 o'clock, Monday morning, at the factory village of James F. Simmons, on the Pochasset Brook River. The heavy rains of the previous night raised the stream to such a height, that the dam to the upper reservoir gave way, the swollen stream rushed down, overthrowing in its course four other dams, until it reached the village, when it carried away two dwelling houses three small buildings, and a building used as a store, machine shop, and dry shed. The stream struck the buildings about 11 feet high, and swept them instantly about sixty feet into the channel. One went immediately to pieces; the other floated away and broke in pieces.

There were five families in the dwelling houses. One family were all saved. Of the other four, eighteen persons were drowned, and only nine saved. The bodies have all been recovered, many of them very much injured. The damage to property is about $12,000. A portion of the books and papers had not been discovered yesterday afternoon. The dam was examined in the night, and considered perfectly secure. The first signs of its breaking away were discovered by Mr. Samuel Randall, who immediately started to inform the people of the threatened danger, but the dam gave way before he reached the village, and the flood rushed past with such fearful rapidity, that the work of destruction was consummated before he could arrive.

Mrs. Eddy, aged about sixty years, saw the flood coming, and returning to her bed, wrapped herself up in the bed clothes. The house was borne down the stream, and she extricated herself in safety.—*Providence Jour.*

Electricity vs. Oak trees.—After a philosophical investigation of some months, a writer says, that species of tree is somewhat allied to iron. It is well known to chemists that oak contains a considerable portion of iron in its composition. It is presumed that the metal is held in solution by the sap, and equally distributed throughout the tree. This may account for the fact that among a copse, the oak is invariably struck by lightning, while other trees of equal magnitude, escape destruction. On this subject a western editor says:—Our own observation confirms the fact that oaks are singled out from other trees, by electricity, and probably most of our citizens have seen its effects in this vicinity. At one place, within a few miles from this village, some twenty oak trees can be seen within the circle of a few rods splintered by this subtle agent, while other trees in the immediate vicinity remain untouched.

The Alexandria Gazette, of a late date, says, "Our information from the adjacent Counties, and from the immediate neighboorhood of this town, is, that the growing wheat looks uncommonly well, and that the farmers hope for large crops."

The Baltimore American says, the above will apply with equal truth to the agricultural districts of Maryland.

The New York Courier, in an article on the subject of the boundary difficulties, alludes to one fact as evidence that the British Government wishes to maintain peaceful relations with this country, viz—that the government has recently paid the value of the slaves who were wrecked on the Bahama islands and thereby obtained their freedom, although by the laws of Great Britain slavery is abolished and demands of a similar character have heretofore been strenuously resisted. The fact is worthy of notice.

It is said there are over nine thousand men now employed on the line of the Erie Canal, between Utica and Albany. The commissioners contemplate opening the Canal, on the 20th inst.

FIRE IN ELLSWORTH.—The Store occupied by John H. Jarvis, jr. of Ellsworth, with all its contents, and another building adjoining the same were destroyed by fire on the 16th inst. The upper part of the store was occupied by Mr Jarvis as a dwelling house. Nothing was saved. Loss estimated at $20,000—insurance $8000.

A vessel at New Orleans from Port au Prince reports the latter place to be very sickly. The yellow fever, or some disease resembling it, was prevalent.

The Massacre at Texas.—The massacre of 37 Camanche Indians at San Antonio (Texas on the 18th ult., by two companies of Texian Troops, was, after all, a dear-bought victory for the latter. On the part of the Texians there were 7 killed, and 8 wounded.

All the fighting men of the Camanches, 32 in number, were killed; also three women and two children, who fell in the very midst of the melee; twenty-seven women and children, and two old men were made prisoners; not an individual escaped except a Mexican.

We very much fear that the conduct of the Texians in this matter will not bear investigation. It would appear that the Indians made the first attack, though not till they had been declared *prisoners* which to an Indian is worse than death.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Cheap Travel—Its consequences.—The price of the fare on the Railroad from Boston to Dedham (distance ten miles,) was reduced a week or two since from 37 1-2 cents to 25. Since the reduction, the weekly receipts of the road have nearly doubled.—*Boston Transcript.*

A company is forming in Houston (Texas) for the purpose of opening a trade between Santa Fe and that place.

The British steamer North America, which made one trip from St. John, N. B. to this city last autumn, arrived here yesterday, in 36 hours bringing twenty-one passengers. She lies at Lewis' wharf.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

A most distressing case of burning occurred in New York on Monday morning. While the wife of Mr. Wm. Ward, 125 McDougal st., was absent at market, her little daughter, named Susan, aged 3 years, poked some straw in the fire and set fire to her clothes.—Her eldest sister being frightened at her screams, ran into the cellar and hid away, while the poor little sufferer crawled under the bed, and was there burnt to a crisp, where her mother found her on returning from market, dead.—*Boston Times.*

The Sugar Crop of Louisiana.—From a memorial upon this subject, we learn that the average annual crop is estimated at 70,000 hhds. or seven million pounds of sugar, and 450,000 gallons of molasses.

During the last ten years, the United States are said to have imported $84,000,000 worth of iron, chiefly from England.

Hurricane.—Washington city was visited with a hurricane on Sunday evening, accompanied with rain, thunder and lightning. The latter struck the African church, and killed a black and also a colored man on board a boat near Alexandria. A great deal of damage was done to the buildings in the arsenal and at the penitentiary. At the former the damage is estimated at $15,000.

The *Washington Reporter* says, at a sale in Beaver county, Penn. a few days since, a lot of oats was sold at four cents a bushel! Hay at fifty cents per ton, and potatoes at six cents per bushel.

John Quincy Adams has expressed an opinion that there will be no war between this country and Great Britain—and approves of the suggestion of Mr. Van Buren to submit the question of the boundary to arbitration.

Increasing Population.—In the Senate of the United States on Friday last, *Mr* Walker presented a memorial from the father and mother of *twenty-five children*, all his constituents, and the eldest of the twenty-five children not over twenty five years. The petitioners say that each of the children can have a donation of land if they go to Texas. They threaten to emigrate if the United States will not give them a donation of land. The petition was referred.

Col. Crockett.—We understand that the son of Col. C. (a member of Congress from Tennessee,) has received information inducing him to believe that the report, in relation to his father being in one of the Mines of Mexico, is correct. Steps will be immediately taken to ascertain its truth, and procure his liberation.—*Boston Traveller.*

Caution.—An inquest was held on the body of Mrs. Lavina Dixon, who being troubled with a tooth-ache, purchased sixpence worth laudanum, saturated cotton with it for the tooth, drank the rest and fell into a sound sleep, out of which nothing could arouse her, and she died. Events of this kind constantly occurring in using laudanum and kreosote, do not seem to produce caution.

It is an extraordinary fact that England is now largely supplied with sperm oil, from this country.

What is the use of Getting Married?—Thirty-nine divorces were decreed during the recent session of the Maryland Legislature.

Married,

In Mt. Vernon, by Rev. Mr. Spaulding, Mr. Benjamin Allen jr. of this town, to Miss Betsey *G.* Basford. By Dudley Fogg, Esq. Capt. Elbridge G. Wright to Miss Hannah Porter.

In Canaan, Mr. Joseph Hook, jr. of Skowhegan, to Miss Mary Jane Corson.

In Anson, Benjamin *Williams*, Esq. of Solon, to Miss Lorene A. Bates. Mr. Thomas H. Heald to Miss Mary A. Rogers.

In Readfield, Mr. Knowlton Penny, of Augusta, to Miss Elizabeth Hill. Abel Bowman to Miss Syrene Knowles.

In Winslow, Reuben Emery to Miss Mahala Simpson.

In Gardiner, Mr. Jonas Muzzy to Miss Nancy F. Richardson.

Died,

In this town, suddenly, on Friday evening last, SAMUEL *Webb* Esq., aged 48 years. The loss of Mr *Webb* will be sensibly felt in this village where he has so long resided. He was a sociable and kind neighbor. His family have been deprived of an affectionate husband and father, and the community of a man of moral worth and integrity.

In Hallowell, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas W. Newman, aged 23.

In Skowhegan, *Capt.* John Pooler, aged about 62.—Widow Mary Sawyer, aged 84.

In Litchfield, *Jan.* 30, Catharine, daughter of William and Sarah R. Stickney, aged 7 months and 17 days.

"Daughter thou wast fair and lovely,
Lovely as the passing breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening
When it floats among the trees.

Peaceful be thy quiet slumber
Peaceful in the grave laid low,
Thou no more wilt join our number,
Thou no more our songs will know.

Dearest infant, thou hast left us,
Here our loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When our dream of life is fled,
And in heaven we hope to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

Prices Current,

At WINTHROP *and* PORTLAND :—*Corrected for the Maine Farmer.*

	Winthrop.*		Portland.	
Bacon,	7	to 10		
Beans,	1,00	1,75	1,62	1,87
Butter,	12 1-2	14	14	16
Cheese,	6	9		9
Eggs, doz.	10			
Flour, bbl.	none		7,75	8,00
Corn, bushel	84	1,00	75	78
Wheat, "	1,25	1,75		
Rye, "	1,00		none	
Barley, "	58	75		
Oats, "	35	42	40	
Hay, ton	6,00	7,00	10,00	11,00
Potatoes, bush.	25	34		
Clover Seed, lb.	10	12	11	11 1-2
H. Grass, bush.	1,50	2,00	2,00	
Red Top, "	1,00	1,50		

* The prices of Produce in Hallowell, Augusta and Gardiner will vary but little from the prices of this town.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday April 13, 1840.
(From the New England Farmer.)

At Market 270 Beef Cattle, 23 pairs Working Oxen, 14 Cows and Calves, 150 Sheep and 1325 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Sales were quick without much advance. *We* quote a few extra $7—first quality 6 50 a 6 75—second 6 a 6 25—third 5 50 a 6.

Working Oxen—Sales at $80, 85, 92 and 110.

Cows and Calves—Sales quick at $25, 32, 37, a 40.

Sheep—All at market were ordinary, and were sold at $2 50.

Swine—Sales quick at the prices obtained last week. Lots to peddle at 4 1-2, and 4 3-4 for Sows, and 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 for Barrows. Large Barrows, 5 and 5 1-2. At retail 5 and 6 1-2.

THE WEATHER.

Range of the Thermometer and Barometer at the office of the Maine Farmer.

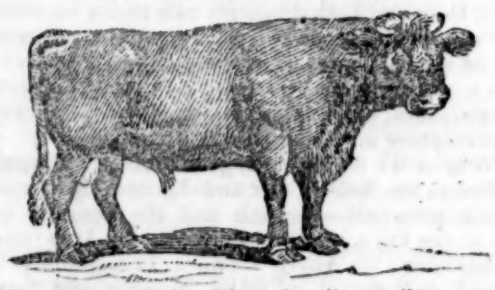
1840.

April	Thermom.			Barometer.			Weather.		Wind.	
17,	42	52	53	29,65	29,65	29.50	C.	C.	C.	
18,	48	50	62	29,50	29,45	29,35	C.	F.	C.	SSE.
19,	45	46	48	29 60	28,70	29.75	F.	F.	F.	NW. S.
20,	40		47	29,75	29,	29.70	F.	F.	F.	N. NW.
21,	31	42	46	29,85	29,90	29,85	F	F.	F.	NW. SSE.
22,	41	52	48	29,80	29,75	29,55	F.	F.	R.	SSE.
23,	51	60	65	29,35	29,30	29,30	R.	F.	F.	SSE.

F. for Fair weather; C. cloudy; S. snow; R. rain. The place of these letters indicate the character of the weather at each time of observation—viz. at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. * Below zero.

The direction of the wind is noted at sunrise and sunset.

Sir John Falstaff.



THE Chestnut Bull of the subscriber will stand at his Farm in East Monmouth the ensuing season for the use of Cows. He is of the Durham and Devonshire cross, remarkably well proportioned, healthy, active and strong. He took the first premium at the Kennebec County Agricultural Society for yearling Bulls in 1836, and the second premium in 1839. He is of bright chestnut color, pleasant disposition, and good to work.

E. FOLSOM.

Monmouth, April 16, 1840. 4w16

Notice.

THE subscriber will be able to answer orders for pigs through the season from the first of next month. A few of them are of the pure Bedford breed, and the rest from Bedford or Bedford and Mackey sows, all by the full blooded Berkshire boar exhibited by me last fall at the Cattle Show in Winthrop. The above named boar will be kept for sows during the summer.

Also, will be kept for cows at my farm, the bull BOLIVAR, which invites comparison and competition with any other bull of his age in this State. J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, 4th mo., 9th, 1840.

New Seed Store at Augusta.

THIS day received per Steamer *John W. Richmond*, a new and fresh lot of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which will be sold wholesale and retail a *little* cheaper than they can be sold at any other place in this State.

C. A. PULLEN.

Augusta, April 16, 1840.

Wholesale and Retail Seed Store.

THE subscriber is receiving by every Steam Boat a fresh supply of Garden Seeds. For sale wholesale and retail, cheap for cash C. A. PULLEN.

Augusta, April 16, 1840.

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in *GARDINER*, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an *IRON FOUNDRY* connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of *Casting* made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or *Castings* for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and *Wagon* Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, *Cart* and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840. 1y12

To Country Merchants.

THE subscriber will be pleased to supply Country Merchants with their annual stock of Garden Seeds a *little* cheaper than they can get as good an article any where else in this State. C. A. PULLEN.

Augusta, April 16, 1840.

Iron Foundry,

Winthrop Street, HALLOWELL.

Mill-Cranks, Rims, Gudgeons, Spindles, and

CASTINGS of every description and Weight are now made at the above works, by experienced workmen.

On hand

Fire Frames, *Cook Stoves*, Cast Wagon Hubs, Ploughs & Plough *Castings*, *Cultivator* Teeth, Sled and Sleigh Shoes, Patent Oven and Ash mouths, *Cast* Wagon and Pipe Boxes, Potash Kettles, *Caldrons*, Fire-Dogs.

Turning in metals, and shafts and spindles can be executed at short notice.

Orders addressed to the subscriber, will receive immediate attention 12 J. P. FLAGG.

Seed and Agricultural Store.

C. A. PULLEN is now opening a fresh lot of genuine Garden Seeds, consisting of every kind of seed usually kept in a seed establishment.

Augusta, April 16, 1840.

Vegetable Syrup.

FOR FEMALES, en enciente.

THE most safe and effectual remedy for lessening the pains and sufferings attendent on paturient WOMEN, that has ever been discovered.

Directions for using it, &c., are briefly stated in a small pamphlet that accompanies each bottle; in which are certificates from Physicians, who have prescribed it, and other Gentlemen whose Wives have used it.

Prepared by S. PAGE, Druggist, Hallowell, Me. to whom orders may be directed.

It is also for sale by the dozen or single bottle by W. C. Stimson & Reed, No. 114 State Street, *Boston*; Noyes & Robbins, *Winthrop*; J. E. Ladd, *Augusta*; Charles Tarbell, *Gardiner*; I. Alden, *Waterville*; Nath'l Weld, *Bath*; G. Williston, *Brunswick*; A. Carter & Chs. E. Beckett, *Portland*; Geo. W. Holden, *Bangor*; W. O. Poor, *Belfast*; Doct. J. A. Berry, *Saco*; T. Fogg & Co. *Thomaston*; R. S. Blasdell, *East Thomaston*; Edmund Dana, *Wiscasset*; C. Church, *Jr. Phillips*; H. B. Lovejoy, *Fayette*; John Sides, *Waldoboro'*; S. W. Bates, *Norridgewock*.

March 7, 1840. eoptf.9

C. A. Pullen

HAS made arrangements with J. BRECK & Co. who have one of the largest establishments in N. England, & will furnish Seeds, Flowers and Trees of every variety & in any quantity at three days notice as cheap as can be bought in Boston. For any one wanting Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. he would be pleased to forward orders to any amount they may want at the shortest notice.

Augusta, April 16, 1840.

Notice for School Teachers.

The Superintending School Committee of Winthrop propose to be in session at the house of the subscriber on Wednesday, 29th inst., at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of examining such as expect to teach in town this summer. Per order, DAVID THURSTON.

Winthrop, April, 23, 1840.

POETRY.

THE OX.

The ox was made in aid of man,
To draw his wood, to plough his land:
Submissively he draws his load,
And in his labor chews his cud.

His tallow serves to make us light,
(A fine assistant to the sight.)
His meat is rare, it's what we choose;
His hide is always good for shoes.

His horns we use to make us combs;
Oil is extracted from his bones.
The ox we view with great delight,
And love to taste his tender tripe.

His liver, too, *it* is confessed,
Is excellent, if richly dressed.
His hair when mixed well with lime,
It plasters well on oak or pine.

His gall is useful for a sprain,
'Twill cure the wound and ease the pain,
And if applied, you'll find it so;
'Twill help the crippled man to go.

His paunch, the country woman, *please;*
It's often used to make their cheese.
(Though this may make the *ladies* laugh,
It's not inferior to the calf.)

The tongue, that often rolled the cud,
Combed his hair and licked the mud,
(We can't reproach it for a lie,)
It makes a most delicious pie.

The foot, that wore the iron shoe,
Affords a juice that's good for glue;
The cabinet-makers like it well,
They glue their work to make it sell.

The steady ox the corn will nib;
He knows his master and his crib;
With resignation bears the yoke,
Until his sweated body *smoke.*

With steady gait he braves the storm;
Strong in his limbs, a noble form;
His gait is quickened by the rod,
To plough the ground and break the sod.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

OUR COUNTRY.

Our country is not merely the territory in which we were born, but a place endeared to us by many strong attachments. It is the land of our forefathers, the remembrance of our dearest relations,—it is a land which has been stained with blood for the liberty which we enjoy,—it is a land in which a Washington, a Jefferson, an Adams, a Hancock and a Henry have lived, and in which they were willing to lay down their lives and their fortunes for the constitution and for liberty. It is a land, in a word, in which hundreds have poured out their blood to sustain and water the tree of liberty, and under its branches the poor are protected and the needy find relief.

No one has reason to wish for a better government than our own when rightly administered, and we have greater reason to love our country than now are, or ever have been possessed by any nation on the globe, for if love of country arises from social regards and enjoyments, among no people are they found in greater purity than among the citizens of the United States. If a local situation and advantages, none can rival us; if for means of knowledge, no where are they more generally diffused; if for civil immunities, there never was, perhaps, a country or government in the world, where the natural liberties of mankind were better ascertained or more effectually secured;—in a word, we should all love our country for its glorious institutions and for the equality of its laws. No doubt that the monarchical nations of the earth look upon America with contempt—glad would they be to see the chain of American Liberty broken. But, thank God, the eagle has soared aloft, she has spread her wings, and still continues to shake them in the face of tyranny. We should all love the tree of liberty and protect its branches from moral defilement and corruption, for it is on the morality and intelligence of the people that our government must stand. We should never let the pages of history now illustrious with the annals of American glory, be stained with the narrative of its decline. Let it not bear to future years the mortifying declaration that the form of our government was too pure for our manners, that we basely neglected what our forefathers so resolutely procured, and possessed advantages which we wanted wisdom to value and firmness to retain. No—may our nation never be reprobated for such degeneracy. No—living, may we assert and maintain our rights and liberties—Dying, leave them as freehold estate, neither mortgaged nor insolvent, to those who come after us, and may our last injunctions be to them for the preservatson of liberty. May the tree of American liberty never fall like that of Greece and Rome. May every American remember Cataline and his conspiracy—that when the best friends of Rome and Greece were doomed to death, the curse of ignorance and its attendent despotism seized upon the people. And may they also remember that the poison which passed the lips of Socrates penetrated the vitals of Greece, and the axe that fell upon the neck of Cicero severed the head of Rome.

COSMOPOLITE.

Winthrop Village.

MR EDITOR:—Upon looking over an old newspaper the following article attracted my notice. As it seems applicable "to our own times," I forward it for publication in your next paper. INDEX.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is as old as any commandment contained in the scriptures and full as good.—True we are commanded to love ourselves: but no one should think so much of himself, or of his own individual interest, as to take undue advantage of his neighbor.

Every man ought to keep within the sphere which kind nature hath allotted him, whether it be high or low, and consistently with christain forbearance to contend for his own right, be it little or much, and no more.

Of the many passions peculiar to man, from whence flow a large portion of the miseries of life, perhaps none are more frequently indulged, than the wicked practice of prying into our neighbors' affairs, and wasting useful moments in meddlesome interference with matters which do not concern us, to the great jeopardy of our own individual character and happiness. It is from such disgusting practices, that undue advantage is frequently taken of our neighbors in the small talk and scandalous views with which almost all communities are sorely afflicted. Gossip is the food of busy bodies, and springs from pride, envy, hatred and uncharitableness—hence communities are often plunged into feverish commotion, and the innocent and virtuous caused to suffer irreparable injury from the fast wagging tongue of calumny. The fact is a lamentable one, that the people almost of every community do not govern their unruly member with that becoming degree of prudence and moderation which is at all times requisite for their own peace, dignity and social welfare. Now if mankind thus prefer brawling about nonsensical stuff and disgusting scandal, rather than attending to their own individual concerns, improving their own minds, and conversing upon rational subjects with sober sense and intelligence, we respond, Amen. The jarring contentions and small talk set afloat by a few idle persons shall not mar our happiness in the least. And would those who likewise inwardly find themselves the object of ridicule and foul slander, bear in mind that "the shafts of the malicious are feathers in the cap of the honest"—that by carrying themselves in all their intercourse with a true spirit of independence—giving no ear to to the thousands of rumors and hearsays abroad in the world, their individual felicity can never be disturbed. True merit will always be correctly appreciated by men of sound sense and judgement—and however adverse a person may be situated in point of pecuniary circumstances, a life of industry, virtue and morality are guarantees of respectability and success.

Living as we do under a government of republican simplicity, the field of fair and honorable competition is open unto all—the rich and the poor are equally alike under the operation of its laws. It is therefore but necessary to move forward immediately in the work of well doing—to walk humbly and fearlessly before God—and lastly though not least, "to love our neighbor as ourselves," that we may enjoy a conscience void of offence—these observances will ensure us not only self-respect but respectability in society, and to all intents and purposes true happiness on earth. Let every one who finds himself the object of town talk and malicious vituperations, keep in remembrance the wise remark of the honest blacksmith, and all will go well. "I heed not," said he, "what enemies may say of me, for I can work out a better character at my forge in six months, than all the world can give or take away." Further comments are rendered unnecessary.—*Telegraph.*

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